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BOOK REVIEWS—Continued.

THE MOSSES OF JAVA—"Die Musci der Flora von Buitenzorg" (Zugleich Laubmoosflora von Java) Max Fleischer. 2 vols. 8. vo. pp. + 643 XXXI, with 120 illustrations. E. J. Brill, Leiden, 1904.

These two interesting volumes contain not only many additions to the Flora of Java since the publication of *The Bryologia Javanica* in 1861, but they also emphasize the importance of the peristome in classification as may be seen by the Systematic Synopsis given in the preface, where the *Buxbaumioideae*, *Tetrapoidoideae* and *Encalyptaceae* constitutes separate orders and classes to which Prof. Fleischer has given new names. Thus far only the *Sphagnales* and *Bryales* have been issued, but these include many new species and original illustrations. The remaining volumes will be awaited with much interest.

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MUSCI IN ENGLER AND PRANTL'S NATURLICHEN PFLANZEN-FAMILIEN.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

This great work on the mosses of the world was begun in December, 1894, by Dr. Carl Müller Berolinensis, who, as he himself explains, must be distinguished from Carl Müller Hallensis. The Hepaticae are treated in pp. 3-141 by V. Schiffner. Musci begin on p. 142, and in the last number recently issued continue to p. 624, approaching the close of *Acrocarpi*, but Dr. Müller's contribution ceases on p. 202, comprising a very valuable enumeration of the most important literature, which covers twelve pages of closely printed lists of works, both early and recent, dealing both with the developmental history, the systematic arrangement, and the geographical distribution, this last arranged according to continents and countries.

This author's treatment from pp. 154-202 does not pass beyond the stage of the introductory discussion of the life history and of forms of propagation and the anatomical investigations of organs. On p. 203 Dr. Engler explains that the author by reason of pressure of official duties could not continue the elaboration of Musci for the *Pflanzenfamilien*, and that in consequence Dr. W. Ruhland will complete the elaboration of the propagation and life history of the Musci. Dr. Carl Warnstorf will contribute the systematic treatment of *Sphagnaceae*, and Dr. V. F. Brotherus that of the remaining families of Musci. Therefore from p. 203-243 Dr. Ruhland goes into great detail in discussing and illustrating by figures the propagation by sexual and vegetative methods of Musci and their life history. He also contributes an introductory chapter on general relations both to *Sphagnales*, to *Andreaeaceae* and *Bryales*. Dr. Warnstorf then treats *Sphagnaceae* systematically, pp. 248-262. Dr. Brotherus covers *Andreaeaceae*, on pp. 265-268, and *Bryales* from p. 277 on to p. 624, this last number of *Pflanzenfamilien* having recently appeared (April, 1904).

Like all the work in Engler & Prantl, the treatment of Musci is ably conceived, well carried out and beautifully illustrated with much microscopic detail, by the several authors. And especially is this true of the part that has been assigned to Dr. V. F. Brotherus; his is, in fact, the lions share of the systematic work and for this simple reason needs a somewhat more detailed review.

Brotherus, then, in the first six pages pp. 277–282, brings up to date (i. e. 1901) the enumeration of the most important moss literature of the countries of the world, supplementing that of C. Müller. In a delightfully concise introduction of less than half a page (p. 282) the author defines and defends his position regarding the systematic place of the Cleistocarpi, which C. Müller and Schimper separate as a natural group from the Stegocarpi, but which S. O. Lindberg considers as a lower stage of development of the latter. He holds Lindberg's view the more defensible here, as well as in the delimitation of families. In the treatment of both larger and smaller groups the author pays a deserved tribute to Prof. Limpricht, when he explicitly states that the latter's masterly treatment of European mosses has served him as an example in the treatment of anatomical characters in exotic forms. This in part explains the excellence of the many microscopical drawings in the work as far as completed. Nearly five pages, pp. 283–287, are covered by a skilfully arranged artificial Key to the Genera of Acrocarpous Mosses, including the Cleistocarpi and Stegocarpi, and this as well as the many keys to the species of the larger genera through the upward of 350 pages so far published, constitutes one of the most interesting and helpful and therefore most satisfactory features of this most able contribution to universal bryology,

In a subsequent note after the Acrocarki are completed the writer will take pleasure in reviewing more in detail the author's treatment of this group.

Winona, Minn.

NOTES ON NEW OR RARE MOSSES

A MOSS NEW TO NORTH AMERICA.

Dr. John W. Bailey recently collected a moss near Blackfoot, Idaho, at an altitude of 4,000 ft. above sea level, which from the description given in Limpricht's *Laubmoose I*, p. 524, appears to be *Pterygoneurum cavifolium incanum* (Bry. Germ.) Jur. Laubm. Fl. p. 96.

If my determination is right, this is an addition to our North American moss flora. The plant was collected in goodly quantity, and will be distributed in Fascicle 4 of my *Acrocarki*.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER,
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ANACAMPTODON SPLACHNOIDES, Brid.

Looking over Prof. J. Franklin Collins' "Notes on Mosses" *Rhodora* for August, 1903, I find that *Anacamptodon splachnoides* Brid. has not been reported from Connecticut. In the summer of 1899 I found it at Burnside, Conn., growing on a living Elm tree about five feet from the ground.

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